JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

DFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS, each in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the

THE DAILY HERALD too cents per copy \$7 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents p
one, or \$3 per annum; the European Edition every Websesdo copy, or \$3 per annum; the European Edition every Wednesday, of eix coats per copy, \$4 per annum to any part of Great British or \$5 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition on the 1st, 11th and Ilst of each month, at six THE FAMILY HEKALD on Wednesday, at four cents per

COME OF EXPERIMENTAL PROPERTY CONTRACT COME OF THE CONTRACT CONTRA \_\_\_\_

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- KING LEAR.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY, THE PIES AND THE

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- PLAYING WITH LAURA EEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway. NEW BOWERT THEATRE. Bowery,-Fast Women or

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. Day and Evening Joseph and His Bretunes-Living Contost-

BRYANTS MINSTREIS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway.-Boursques, Songs, Dances, &c. -Schus at Peaton's. NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—Hooley & Campbrel's Minstrue's in Ethiopian Songs, Buriesques, Dances, &c.— Vieglista Museuy.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 553 Broadway. - Somes,

## TRIPLE SHEET. New York, Wednesday, October 10, 1860.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

Was New York Herald -- Edition for Europe.
The Cunard mail steamship Persta, Capt. Judkins, will

leave this port to day for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city this morning
at a quarter to ten o'clock.

The EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD WILL be published at nice o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrap-

pers, six cents.

The contents of the European Europe of the Herald. will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour

### MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

Bow York Herald-California Edition The mail steamship Northern Light, Capt. Tinklepaugh will leave this port to morrow, at noon, for Aspinwall. will close at ten o'clock to morrow morning.

ing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with a large quantity of local and miscellaneous matter, will be published at nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents Agents will please send in their orders as early as pos

Elections for State officers took place yesterday in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout last evening to ascertain the result of the contest in Pennsylvania The returns that have reached us may be found under the appropriate head in another column.

The steamship North Briton, which left Liver pool on the 27th and Londonderry on the 23th ult. passed Father Point at six o'clock last evening. Her European dates are one day later than those we have yet published: but as the telegraph wires between St. Thomas and River du Loup were down

last night, we were unable to receive her news.

We received yesterday intelligence of the total loss of the steamship Connaught, of the Galway line, while on the passage from St. Johns, N. F. for Boston. In the account of the disaster which we publish it is stated that on the evening of Saturday last, when about one hundred and fifty miles from Boston, the ship sprang aleak in the engine room, and in spite of every effort to keep her free the leak gained so rapidly as to finally extinguish the fires. On Sunday forenoon the vessel was also discovered to be on fire. The flames spread rapidly, and defied the exertions of deutially, at this critical moment the brig Minnie Schiffer Captain Wilson, bound from Malaga for Boston, heve in sight, and rescued all on board the steamer, numbering 591 souls. The Minnie Schiffer arrived at Boston about one o'clock yesterday, and three hundred of the Connaught's passengers left that city for New York by the Fall River route in the afternoon, the balance of them remaining in Boston. The Connaught had £10,000 in gold on board belonging to the British government, shipped at St. Johns, all of which was lost. The Prince of Wales reached Philadelphia yes-

terday but in consequence of the excitement among the people in regard to the election his arrival attracted little attention comparatively.

Mr. Wm. S. Lindsay, member of the British Par-

liament, had an opportunity last evening of pre-senting before the Chamber of Commerce his views in reference to proposed changes in the maritime and commercial laws of England and the United States. He spoke for one hour in a plain, business 18ke manner, and was listened to with great attention. He meets the Executive Committee of the Chamber to day at noon, to have a full and free conference on the subjects discussed.

The stockholders of the Artisans' Bank met last evening, and adopted a series of resolutions asking the depositors to give them till the 8th of January next to wind up their affairs, without going to the expense of a receivership. The meeting adjourned to ten o'clock this morning, when the depositors will determine what course they intend to pursue under the circumstances.

The will of ex-Judge Mason was admitted to probate vesterday. Bis property is divided among

In pursuance of the order of Judge Pierrepont the Sheriff has procured the chamber of the Board of Aldermen for the temporary accommodation of one of the branches of the Superior Court.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yes terday a communication was received from the State Comptroller stating that the Board of Equaligation of Taxes have fixed the aggregate valuation of property in the county of New York at \$550.078,778, upon which amount a State tax of \$2,109,635 32 must be levied for the current year. being 3 5-6 mills on the dollar. The Comptroller, on behalf of the State Inebriate Asylum, sent is an application for moneys received by the Excise nissioners. The sum claimed amounts to \$4,366. The amount received by the Excise Commissioners amounts to \$13,660. The Comptroller recommended that the Asylum be paid at once the som due, and that the balance be given to the Almahouse Department. The Comptroller also sent in an interesting statement, showing the financial condition of the county. The document is printed in our report of the proceedings. Comptroller furthermore recommends immediate action in the tax levy. The amount overdrawn already reaches \$333,289.

Our correspondent at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, writing on the 12th ult., says: The island has been favored with excellent weather for the growing grops, and our planters are in high spirits in antici-

NEW YORK HERALD. Pation of a good sugar harvest next year, which ids fair to be the largest ever cut. The health of the Island is good, and the burned district is being rebuilt, and will be the Whitehall of this town. W have no produce on hand for shipment, and seeking craft will not find employment here until after the regular trading ships have been despatched in March next. All light American vessels go after salt to the various salt ports, as no other employment offers. The quantity of produce exported the present season amounts to 43,563 hhds. sugar, 18,244 puncheons molasses, 623 puncheons rum, 112 bales cotton and 94 gourds aloes. Horses, mules and oxen from Kentuck and Buenos Ayres

are likely to pay well.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 2,500 bales, closing quite steady, but without quotable change in prices. Flour opened dull and heavy, but as the day ad-vanced the demand improved, and sales became more ac-tive, and prices closed with steadiness. Wheat was in good request and active, at full prices. Corn was steady but not very active. The sales embraced Western mixed at 70c. a 71c., and Western yellow at 75c. a 76c. Pork was du'l and sales limited including new mess at \$19 a \$19 12%, and prime at \$14 50. Sugars were quite steady, with sales of 800 hhds. 1,048 boxes and 286 hhds. melado, at rates given in an other column. Coffee was firm, and sales were limited. The stock embraced 525 bags Rio, 3,768 do. Maracaibo, 560 Laguayra, 9,000 mats Java, 800 go rernment bags do., and 411 bags 3t. Domingo. Total 18,719 packages. Stocks of Rio in New Orleans were 15,000 bage Rio, and in Baltimore 3,000 do. Freights were rather easier for Liverool, while engagements were to a fair extent.

## The Pennsylvania Election-The Repub-

Pennsylvania has spoken. She is lost. Our returns are scanty, but, like the wound of Mercutia, they will do. Here are the reported majorities from seven counties, as compared with the republican estimates published in yesterday's HERALD of what these counties would

| Alleghany                               | Reported actual results. | Republican<br>estimates<br>4.00 |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                                         |                          |                                 |
| Lancaster                               |                          | 5,00                            |
| Schuylkill                              | 800                      | 600                             |
| Franklin                                | 800                      | 600                             |
| Blair                                   | 750                      | 800                             |
| Huntington                              | 700                      | 700                             |
| Erie                                    | 2.300                    | 2.000                           |
| *************************************** |                          | -,00                            |
| Total                                   | 16,850                   | 13,700                          |
|                                         |                          | 10,10                           |

Thus it will be perceived that in these seven counties the reported actual majorities for Curtin, the republican candidate for Governor, exceed, by three thousand, the estimates of the republicans upon which they footed up a majority in the State of twenty thousand. On the other hand, it appears that Foster's majority in Philadelphia, from the returns reported, is be-tween four and five thousand, which is some two or three thousand better than the republican estimate. But, almost without an exception, where the first reports of an important election indicate a declaive revolutionary result in our political affairs, it is safe to conclude that the popular majority will be increased rather than diminished by the full returns.

We shall therefore experience no surprise if the majority for Curtin in Pennsylvania should exceed fifteen, twenty, or even twentyfive thousand. At all events, enough is known to enable us to form a final opinion with regard to the vote of Pennsylvania in November. It will be Lincoln. The hopes of the conservatives now rest upon New York. They have a majority in this State against the revolutionary anti-slavery crusade of the republican party of at least fifty thousand. A few days will determine whether it is to be mustered into a solid column, or frittered away.

We have no satisfactory returns at hand from Ohio, Indiana. Iowa or Minnesota, at the time of closing these remarks; but, from the results in Pennsylvania, it is probable that the whole brunt of the battle now rests upon New

MR. LINDSAY BEFORE THE NEW YORK CHAM-BER OF COMMERCE .- Mr. Lindsay, the free lance in diplomacy, who has come over here from England to agitate the removal of sundry restrictions on commerce, the opening of our coasting trade and the abolition of the right of capture of private property at sea, addressed the Chamber of Commerce last evening, in a speech which will be found in another column. The speech reiterates the points of that he deaddition of any new matter-upon which we commented on a previous occasion. We can only repeat that Mr. Lindsay can achieve nothing here at this time of political excitement, but he may learn much. It is desirable that uniform rules shall be adopted for the guidance of navigation; but the opening of the coasting trade to foreign flags, and the abandonment of our volunteer system of naval defence, we cannot concede, with safety to ourselves and justice to our national interests. His labors may do something towards awakening our widely extended mercantile community to a uniformity of action regarding their interests, from which good may flow.

BRITISH PRINCES ON THEIR TRAVELS,-We have already alluded to the fact that while the Prince of Wales has been journeying through North America, his "little brother" Alfred has been representing the home government at the other end of the world. Like his grandfather, William the Fourth, the younger brother of the heir apparent has entered the British navy. He is now a jolly young midshipman, and, like the celebrated Mr. Bowline, has become "the darling of his crew." At the last accounts, Prince Alfred's ship, the Euryalus, was at the Cape of Good Hope, and the mixed population of her Majesty's African colonies were in a state of intense delight over their new sensation, as will be seen by some accounts of the Prince's arrival and reception which we publish elsewhere-Even the Dutch colonists proved themselves anything but "boors" when the Prince passed through their territory. They must have been considerably worked up, when they gave their authorities carie blanche to spend as much money as they thought proper in the facilitation of the Prince's journey beyond their frontier. All along the Prince's route be was feted and addressed exactly as his brother has been in Canada. Both of them have had a dash at field sports, the elder shooting quails, partridges and prairie chickens on the Illinois prairies, and the younger bringing down bucks and bares on the Amsterdam flats. And at about the same time that Albert Edward was engaged in opening the Victoria Bridge, Alfred was laving the foundation stone of the breakwater and harbor works at Table Bay.

There can be no doubt that these royal journeys have a very beneficial effect. They strengthen the attachment of the colonists to the home government, afford to slow communities a little pecessary excitement, and, more than all give to the Princes a knowledge of the world and of the populations they will hereafter govern, which they cannot obtain by any other

of the burning of the steamship Connaught, one of the last constructed and finest vessels of the Galway line. From the statement of her captain, it appears that on the evening of Saturday, the 6th inst., when about one hundred and fifty miles east of Boston, she sprang aleak in the engine room. Notwithstanding the exertions made to keep it below the fires, it began towards morning to gain rapidly, and finally extinguished them. About half-past nine A. M. on Sunday smoke was discovered issuing from the aft smoke hole, and the flames and water jointly made such head that the passengers were

driven on deck. It soon became evident that

there were no hopes of saving the vessel, and

preparations were accordingly made to aban-

Loss of the Steamship Connaught.

In another column will be found the details

don her. Fortunately, the steamer was abundantly provided with boats, and although the first launched was stove by the heavy sea which was running at the time, the remaining six were got off with the whole of the passengers and crew, 591 in number. A brig, the Minnie Schiffer, which had observed the steamer's signals of distress, bore down to them about noon, and by half-past nine in the evening all the passengers were safely placed on board of her. No opinion has as yet been offered as to the origin of the leak. Captain Leach is unable to explain how it occurred, the vessel being a new

one, built of iron and divided into water-tight compartments. Her workmanship was of the best and most substantial description, and she was justly regarded as one of the finest vessels

The discovery of fire so soon after the leak was detected, and the rapid progress which the flames made after the alarm was given, supply to our mind a clear explanation of the whole accident. There can be no doubt that this noble vessel owes her destruction to the same cause by which so many English steamers, amongst others the Royal William, have been lost, namely, spontaneous combustion. The soft English coal which is commonly used on board these steamers frequently ignites from the heat evolved in the decomposition of the sulphuret of iron which it contains. Even at the entrances of the pits the slack or refuse coals in which decomposition has been hastened by the heaps being saturated with rain are frequently to be seen in combustion from this cause. If, as there is reason to believe from the statement of the captain, the fire had been smouldering in the coal bunks for some time, the expansion of the vessel's plates by the heat unquestionably occasioned the leak. We do not see how in any other way such an accident in a new and substantially built iron vessel could have occurred.

As there is no calamity without some compensating benefit, there are two valuable lessons which the loss of this noble steamer will impress upon shipowners. The first is the culpability of their sending their vessels to sea with out a sufficient number of boats to provide for the safety of the passengers and crew in the event of shipwreck. In the present case, owing to the humane and liberal precautions of the Galway company, nearly six hundred beings were preserved from the certain death which they would have been exposed had they been on board some of our American vessels under the same circumstances. Our laws should be so framed as to leave no alternative on this point to shipowners. No passenger, or, indeed, any other kind of vessel, should be allowed to leave our ports without passing an inspection which would satisfy the authorities that she was provided with the number of boats requisite to accommodate the full number of those on

In the next place, it is to be hoped that the loss of this fine vessel will have the effect of impressing upon steamship companies the dangers resulting from the use of bituminous coal. As a general rule, no coal in which pyrites abound in considerable quantity should be employed at sea. There may be a disadvantage, both in point of economy and speed, in using other fuel, but humanity dictates that these considerations should exercise no weight where the safety of human life is concerned.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE PIERREPORT-RE-MARKABLE LETTER.—We publish in another column a remarkable letter addressed yesterday by Judge Pierrepont to Governor Morgan, resigning his office as Judge of the Superior Court, on the ground of the wretched acc dation afforded for a court room, while millions are expended in all sorts of extravagance and

"More than six years ago," he observes, "the old City Hall was burned down, and the court took temporary refuge in the firemen's lofts of an engine house. It has been compelled to remain there ever since." Three years ago the bar held a meeting and passed resolutions declaring "the rooms unfit for the transaction of its business, ruinous to the health and dangerous to the lives of those who were obliged to attend within them." Yet not a stone has yet been laid for a new court. Under these cir. cumstances, Judge Pierrepont declares that, as the freedom of vacation has restored him to his former health, he is not willing to imperil it again by daily confinement in poisoned air."

The Judge is perfectly right. His admirable letter draws a graphic picture of our city government, to which we invite the attention of our readers. He truly says that "no man is held responsible for anything, and no one appears to have the power to do anything but mischief." He points out the inconsistency of lavishing money upon the entertainment of foreign princes, and yet neglecting to provide building for the administration of public justice, or "to construct a government which can protect us in the enjoyment of our lives, our liberties and our properties." The affairs of the city are every day proceeding from bad to worse, "making harlots of our women and rogues of our men." This satire upon our folly is justly merited, and we are glad to see Judge l'ierrepont exhibit so much independence as to tell the truth, however unpalatable it may be to thousands among us. His letter ought to be read, marked, learned and digested by every citizen.

As to our court rooms and other public buildings, they are disgraceful, and unworthy of the character of the Empire City of the United States, the centre of its wealth and the great emporium of its commerce. The scoundrels who are plundering us every year have other fish to fry besides attending to he proper business for which they were elected, and they will pursue this game to the end of the chapter, till the people rise up and make criticise the various a revolution which will clean out this Augean lute comparison.

stable of the corruptions which have accumulated in it for so many years.

British and American Journalism Con-

trasted. It is a fact which ought to be pretty well known by this time that one of our cardinal principles is to give everybody fair play, and to treat the topics of the day with entire free dom from bias or prejudice of any kind what ever. It is in this spirit that we have paid particular attention to the American tour of the Prince of Wales. At all the places which the royal party have visited we have had one or more reporters especially detailed to write down exact accounts of what was said and done by everybody concerned in the receptions, official and otherwise, and to send them without delay and by telegraph. And in no one instance has the HERALD of the day failed to give the public full information as to what the Prince did on the previous one. Our special despatches from Halifax, St. Johns and other places in the provinces cost a great deal of money; but we believe that if anything is worth doing at all it is worth doing well. We have thus been able, thanks to the tele-

graph and our own reporters, to give a de tailed history of the Prince's tour. It has not been a dry record of the main events of the journey: but the absurd, amusing and ludicrous side as well as the more serious view has been taken. That is our system. We have a right to call it ours, for although it is now known as the American system, the New York Henald was the first journal that ever tried the experiment of reporting passing events exactly as they take place, and giving pen and ink photo graphs of all remarkable scenes and incidents. The English call this "sensation" journalism We accept the definition. The British system is quite different from ours, although the cheap London daily press is rapidly making innova tions and copying from us. The London Times and other high priced papers adhere to the old plan; they are intensely heavy, terribly respectable, and permeated with sentiments of the most profound deference for the three estates of the realm. In their articles, reports and letters, they often pay more attention to style than to facts. and consider manner more important than matter; they are awfully shocked at the free and easy journalism of the United States, and hold up their hands in holy horror at our "heads." They cannot understand why we do not treat distinguished persons with that awful respect which is considered their due in Eng-All this is very English, and therefore to be

expected. We know that our system is the best, because it is founded on this theory: the news first; other things may be considered afterwards. We have given the news of the princely tour to the London Times and other British journals a week or ten days before they obtained it from any other source. The Times sent over a special correspondent, whose letters have been systematically forestalled by the arrival of the American accounts, sometimes a fortnight before them. It was well that this happened, as the letters of the reporter referred to were not only singularly stupid, but were full of the most absurd blunders as to matters of fact, statistics, and ge-neral information which is at the hands of every traveller. We find, in a letter from New York, that convicts are sent to Blackwell's Island "for life, and almost invariably pardoned out directly afterwards;" that battles between a Western tribe of Indians and the "settlers of New England" have been fought on top of the Palisades, and many other items more novel than correct. Nor was this veracious chronicler any better informed as to the history and geography of the British Pro vinces. As is very properly hinted in one of his letters, the English people know more of Mesopotamia than Nova Scotia, of Timbuctoo than of New Brunswick, of Nineveh than of Canada. The London Times correspondent was careful not to enlighten his readers, but could not refrain from a sneer at the United States, in a to buy lands there rather than to be deluded by 'smart' agents who deal in Mississippi swamps The Times has so great and generally well deserved a reputation for its correspon that everybody has been much disappointed at the way in which so capital subject as the Prince's visit has been slaughtered. It is idle for the foreign reporters to attempt to divert attention from their failure by abusing the American journalists, and then writing pathetic letters to the same papers ask ing for the courtesies due to confreres. Such tricks only expose still more openly the disap pointment and chagrin which they are intended to hide. We claim the reports of the Prince of Wales' tour as triumphs of the American over the British system of journalism. And it does not speak well for the profession on the other side of the water, that, while every one attached to the royal party has behaved in a manner calculated to win the esteem and even affection of all with whom they have come in contact, the only persons who have made any trouble or behaved discourteously in any way, have been the representatives of the English and Ca nadian press. Let us hope that they will even tually be taught better manners.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE NEW YORK SHOPKEEPERS .- The proprietors of our fashion able millinery establishments, of the great Broadway bazars, the jewellers, dressmakers, tailors and fancy goods dealers, owe a very large debt of gratitude to the Prince of Wales. Never before has their business been so active. The best artificers in the metropolis have had their hands full of work during the last six weeks, and now, as they are just completing their labor of love, we have collected some in formation as to its results, giving an account of the chef d'œuvres, in the way of dresses, jewelry and other matters of personal adornment, manufactured expressly for the ball. This information will be found in another part of today's paper. New York is the centre of taste and refinement, as well as of trade, finance and commerce for this country, and our modistes and cunning workers in the precious metals and costly gems are but a little behind the best Paris artists. In fact, many of the best workmen and women in the gay city have found New York a more profitable field of operations than Paris, and have exchanged the Bonlevards for Broadway. As many of our beiles have sent abroad for their dresses, while others have patronized native or expatriated artists, the Prince's ball will give to conpoisseurs in crinoline a spiendid opportunity to criticise the various styles by the test of abso

City Politice and Politicians.

Ever since the smash up of the democratic party at Charles on and Baltimore, we have had a general bedian confusion amongst the cliques and political factions of this city, with every appearance of the city being represented at Washington and Albany by a set of men totally unqualified for those important positions. During the last three or four weeks the squabbles of the fag ends of the numerous frag ments have been going on in our midst, and the conventions that have assembled and nominated their candidates have put forward representatives of at least half a dozen factions. Among those nominated for the State Assembly are several members of the last Legislature who were found voting with the piratical crew of that body; and among the list of Congressional candidates are some of the ex-Aldermen who have brought disgrace upon the city by their action at the City Hall, and several other worthless philosophers who have no idea of the duties of a member of Congress. There is, however, a gleam of hope that

better order of things is about to take place, and that the political vagabonds who have had everything their own way so long will be driven back to their hiding places, from which they should have never emerged. The formation of a Union electoral ticket is working like magic upon these barroom combinatious, and is destroying the feuds which have given the pothouse politicians their food and stock in trade. The great outpouring of the masses at the Union ratification meeting Monday night is one of the significant features of this new order of things. That assemblage, in and around the Cooper Institute, is the triumph of the independent press and public opinion over the combined efforts of the trading politicians of all grades and importance, and is an emphatic warning to all such small fry politicians as John A. Green, Gid. Tucker and Jim Brady, who are trying to elect Lincoln, that they must stand from under, or they will be crushed by the onward march of this mighty conservative There is now no mistaking the signs of the

times, that whatever other States may do there is a fair prospect of a triumph of the Union forces in the Empire State over the sectional republican party and their new allies-Green, Tucker and Brady; not, however, a victory of the Regency faction, the Tammany faction, the Mozart faction, the Douglas faction, or the Bell faction, but a triumph of a new Union party that has sprung up, as if by magic, from the ruins left by the crazy politicians at Charleston and Baltimoreparty that owes its origin to the indignation in the public mind toward the action of the selfish and unscrupulous politicians that have so long had the control of the parties of the day. This same feeling, so thoroughly aroused upon the Presidential question, is being extended to our local affairs, and there are already symptoms that the wrangles of the petty, trading ward cabals will be forced to give way to the pressure, and a better class of men be brought forward for the several offices to be filled at the

coming election. Now that the Union electoral ticket has been completed and emphatically endorsed by the people, let some attention he paid to the judicial, county, Legislative and Congressional tickets, which are of vital importance to the city. Let the buying and selling coalitions, and the worthless philosophers placed in nomination by them, be cleared away as so much rubbish, and let there be a concerted action of all Union loving men upon such men for Congressmen as Hon. John Cochrane, that a delegation may be sent to Washington from this city that will have some voice in the halls of Congress. Let there be such an arrangement in regard to the Assembly candidates that none of those engaged in the buccaneering operations of last session will find their way back to Albany. Every movement that has for its objects the defeat and overthrow of the numerous trading and mercenary political factions that have so long disgraced the city, d the selection of worthy and unright man fill the several city and county offices, and to represent the city at Albany and Washington. will receive our hearty co-ogation.

THE GREAT ARGUMENT AGAINST LINCOLN'S Election .- Our republican organs affect to be disgusted at the Union coalition movements aimed at the defeat of Lincoln. We are thus told that there is no principle recognized among these Union elements in their opposition to Lincoln, but that, with all their lifelong hostilities against each other upon great prin ciples, the various factions concerned are ope rating together for no other object than Lin coln's defeat. Admitting all this to be true, there is still a

reat argument in favor of these Union coalitions which completely overshadows all other considerations; and here it is:-Lincoln is the andidate of a sectional anti-slavery party, ledged to the prosecution of their war again 'the slave power" until "all the States shall be free States." The republican programme for the prosecution of this war, under the forms and proessions of constitutional authority, strikes at the very roots of the constitution. The policy of the republican party, in short, on the subject of slavery, involves the subjugation of the Southern States to the demands of the abolitionists. or the bloody dissolution of the Union. To defeat this revolutionary programme it is only necessary to defeat the republican party in this Presidential contest and this is argument enough in favor of the fusion of all conservative men in the North of all parties against the republicans.

All governmental measures concerning the atiff, internal improvements, the public lands, and all other questions affecting the domestic and foreign policy of the next administration at Washington, are as dust in the balance when weighed against this paramount and vital question of the preservation of the Union. It can only be preserved by the adhesion of the federal government to the constitution, including the constitutional rights of the South. Under a republican administration—if we look to the latest teachings of Mr. Seward, the great head of his party—the rights of the South under the constitution will not be respected, but they will be trampled under foot.

The consequences of Mr. Seward's programme, which is Mr. Lincoln's, will first be scenes of discord and strife between the federal and Southern local authorities, rapidly culminating in the secession of some of the Southern States and in a civil war, which will be the end of the only popular institutions on the face of the earth competent to make good the Divine

right of the people of every nation to govern

The preservation of the popular institutions of this Union, established upon the federal constitution, therefore, is an all-sufficient argument for the fusion of all good Union men everywhere ago inst the republican Presidential ticket. We are was ing time in discussing mere party measures, and party abstractions, and personal rivalries of part, candidates, when the constitution and the Union are at stake upon the vital issue of the "irrepressible conflict."

A SOUTHERN LION AMONG US .- This evening Mr. Yancey, the great Southern fire easer, celebrated for his eloquence and the peculiarity of his views, will deliver an address at the Cooper Institute, in this city. Of course he will have a large attendance. Everybody wants to know what he has to say.

# **NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1860.

WITH PERU AND CHILE. Despatches were received at the Department of State this morning from our Ministers at Peru and Chile. In regard to Peruvian affairs, Minister Clay states that nothing new had transpired since the date of his last despatches. He, however, expected a definite answer from Castilla during the ensuing week. What that answer would be of course he had no means of knowing. Judging from the recent friendly manifestations of Castilla and other officials, he was half persuaded to believe that mat-ters would yet be adjusted. A few days, he says, will de-

termine it one way or the other.

The statement that Mr. Bigier, our Minister to Chile, bad received permission from our government to return home, is untrue. The government think it inexedicat, in the present unsettled state of affairs between the two

the present unsettled state of analis between the tre-governments, for him to leave his post.

The Chilfan government seem to be decidedly averse to any honorable or satisfactory adjustment of pending dif-ficulties. Matters therefore remain in statu quo. THE DISTURBANCES AT PANAMA

Despatches were received this morning at the Navy Department from Captain Porter, whe is in command at Panama. He gives a lengthened account of the disturbances there, and says that manifestly the object of the persons engaged in it was for the pursose of plunder. He says that they had captured one of the ringleaders, and that it was hoped and believed order would shortly be restored. The despatches were laid before the Cabinet at their meeting to day. their meeting to day.

## ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

FATHER POINT, Oct. 9, 1360.
The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool Septe ber 27, via Londonderry on the 28th, arrived off this point at six o'clock this evening. Her dates are one day later than these already received.

MONTREAL, Oct. 9-9 P. M.

The wires are interrupted between St. Thomas and River du Loup, with no chance of them getting to work again to night, consequently we shall be quable to obtain a word of the North Briton's news.

The Negro Rising in Princess Anne and Norfolk Counties, Virginia.

BARRINGER, Oct. 9, 1860.
The accounts received here to day from Norfolk repre-

sent that all is quiet again in Norfolk and Princess Anne The Norfolk Herald says that sufficient testimony has

been elicited since Friday to fully justify the strict police surveillance that was instituted.

A considerable number of arrests of negroes have been

Nearly all the negroes on two or three plantations, on bearing of the affair, took to the woods, more from fright than anything else. A patrol force has gone in search of

Texas Indian Depredation

NEW ORLEASS, Oct. 9, 1860.

Advices from Texas state that the Indian depredations in that State continue, and that General Houston has ordered a company of sixty mounted riflemen to the

Explosion of a Propeller and Loss of Life.

Different Code of the Code of with her cargo is a total loss.

The Albany, Vermont and Canada Ratt-

Judge Peckham has continued the injunction to pre-vent the removal of the rails from twenty miles of the Northern or Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad, from Albany to Eagle Bridge, Reasselace county. The Albany Burgesses Corps.

Hall Kingsley was elected Captain of the Alba

gerece Corps, Major Sprague, of the United States army, The Population of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct 9, 1800.
Official consus returns show a population of 70,172, cluding 5,401 colored. The Winans Steamer.

Nonroux, Oct. 9, 1500.
The fast bay line steamer Adelaide was badly beater resterday in a trial of speed with the Winne steamer. The latter ran by and around the Adelaide with the great set case. Her performances astonished all witnesses. Re-Arrest of S. M. Booth

Milwacass, Oct. 9, 1860.
Deputy United States Marshal Taylor last night arrested at Berlin, Wisconsin, S. M. Booth, who escapel from the Custom House in August last, where he was confined for this city this morning, where he remains in custody o The Boston Weekly Bank State

Capital stock......

Cotton—Sales to day 6,000 bales at an advance of Ma. middling, 10 Mc. a 10 Mc. Sugar, 6c, new, 10 Mc. Flour dull at \$6 a 56 C5 for superine. Provisions declining, Whirkey, 21 Mc. Exchange on London 106 a 106 M, and with bills of inding 107 a 107 M. Sight exchange on New York M per cent discount to per. Cotton—Sales to day 4 000 bales at 10 %. for midding Sales of three days, 13,100 bales. Receipts of three days, 5,000 bales. Sight exchange on New York at par to More cent discount.

Oction—Sales to day 850 bales; market firm and closes with an advancing tendency.

Cotton—Sales to day 700 bales. Market steady.
Cotton—Sales to day 2,000 bales, at unchanged rates.
Cotton—Sales to day 2,000 bales at to. 8,1500.
Cotton—Sales to day 2,000 bales at tc. 8 11/4c., an advance of 1/4c.